

THE U. F. A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. IV.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 2nd, 1925

No. 1

U.F.O. Survives Blunders of the Progressive Party Politicians

Ontario Farmers at Large and Successful Convention Re-affirm Their Faith in Group Organization—
Will Remain in Politics as Farmers' Group, but Will Refuse to Allow Machinery to Be Used
for Election of Any Member of Progressive Party

By WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

The large convention of U. F. O. delegates assembled in Massey Hall, Toronto, for their Annual Parliament, showed that the Farmers' organization is still intact, despite the political explosions still detonating throughout that Province. This fact in itself is a mark of progress. It shows that the U. F. O. has safely passed the shoals that have wrecked every other farmer organization that has ever been attempted in Ontario and it is therefore of profound interest to every farmer in Canada.

It is safe to say that no other movement so far known among Ontario farmers could have withstood the shock inflicted by the Drury Government. But the U. F. O. stands because it is founded on the rock of economic interest instead of the shifting sands of opinion. As it is, the former Drury Government is just a blundering incident from which the movement has learned a lesson which may serve it well in the future.

DRURY GOVERNMENT NOW AN UNPLEASANT MEMORY

The Drury Government went down for two reasons: one, the incapacity of its members, and the other because from the very outset it denied and ignored the leadership of the Farmers' movement in matters of fundamental principle. U. F. O. principles having been set aside, the U. F. O. left the Government to its own principles, with the result that the U. F. O. is a permanent force, while the Government is an unpleasant memory.

The first clash between the U. F. O. and its elected members came over the forming of a Government shortly after the election which placed Mr. Drury in power. The U. F. O. advised that the Farmer members should not assume power for the following reasons: they lacked experience; they did not have a majority and could barely obtain one by a coalition with Labor; and, most important of all, they had been elected in opposition to the party system, and to take power as they did was to perpetuate the system they had been elected to uproot. It was better, argued J. J. Morrison, to allow those skilled in party government to run it, than for the unskilled to take power from the hands of the skilled, since Mr. Drury could not lead to any other result than the same old party system.

The course which Morrison favored was to notify the Lieutenant-Governor that the Farmer representatives were

In the article below William Irvine, M. P., outlines the position of the U. F. O. in relation to political action. While the Ontario Farmers' organization declines to be associated in any way with the Progressive party, the attitude of the U. F. O. to politics was indicated in the words of President W. A. Amos, who declared: "Under present conditions, economics and politics are so interwoven that we cannot prevent group or class action in the political field. The United Farmers of Ontario, therefore, remain in politics as a farmers' group." J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U. F. O., said: "The U. F. O. was not intended for the service of those who would farm the farmers, but for the use of the farmers who farm that they may live. Fearless adherence to the class organization they have built up for themselves ought to appeal to those loyal to their industry."

Mr. Irvine addressed the U. F. O. Convention on "The Permanence and Efficiency of Economic Organization." His address was enthusiastically received and as indicated in the press, on a unanimous vote of the convention it was decided to publish his address and distribute it among the Locals.

not inclined to assume all the responsibilities for governing the Province, but that they were willing to do their share by co-operating with all other groups. And that if this could not be done to let some other group do the governing as the U. F. O. did not believe in one class having all the power in any Government. But despite all Mr. Morrison's protest, Mr. Drury went ahead on old party lines and formed a class Government, while becoming the protagonist of a broadening out policy, and as such regarded by those who did not know the facts, as a democrat for this reason, while Morrison, who opposed Drury in the formation of a class Government on party lines, is regarded by popular opinion outside the Farmers' movement as a class government advocate.

Morrison wanted to maintain the economic group in politics and to work for co-operation. Drury wanted a "Progressive" party that could wield power. Hence the birth of the Progressive party of which Mr. Drury is the real leader today.

U. F. O. DIVORCED PROGRESSIVE PARTY

When the U. F. O. shook off the Progressive party at its Annual Convention over a year ago, that did not mean that the U. F. O. would disregard all political activity. The position was that the U. F. O. had either to control its political policy or refuse to be responsible for a policy which was foreign to its aims and ideals. Hence the U. F. O. divorced the Progressive party over a year ago.

There can be no doubt that this action was a great surprise to the Progressives, who consist merely of the few elected members. Mr. Drury hoped to utilize the U. F. O. machinery in the capacity of a Progressive party. Deprived of this, Mr. Drury is the whole Progressive machine himself so far as Ontario is concerned.

U. F. O. CANNOT GO OUT OF POLITICS

But the U. F. O., as indicated in the president's address at the Convention last week, is not out of politics, nor can it be out of politics, and it has taken no action to prevent the election of its own representatives to Parliament. On the contrary, the U. F. O. has merely refused to allow party men to control its political machinery, and it is free to take such

(Continued on page 7)



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EDITORIAL

EXPEDITING POOL ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Alberta Livestock Pool will be greatly expedited by the action of the local and district livestock marketing associations in various parts of the Province which have decided to support the Province-wide Pool. Reports from U. F. A. Locals, and from district organizations, indicate that the U. F. A. membership is taking an active part in the furtherance of the new co-operative undertaking.

* * *

In the absence of the official verbatim reports of the debates in the House of Commons, it is difficult for members of the organization to follow intelligently the work of their representatives in Parliament. The reports published in the daily press in Alberta are necessarily abbreviated, and in fact contain, as a rule, disappointingly little news of the Alberta members, while some of the special correspondents write with an obvious party bias. The suggestion made by S. R. Hooper in the letter on U. F. A. political organization, published elsewhere in this issue, is therefore well worthy of consideration. By subscribing to "Hansard", any Local may obtain a useful record of the action taken by its Parliamentary representative. Much of the important work is of course done in the committees, and the reports of the most important of these are frequently obtainable in printed form.

* * *

RATES MUST BE PERMANENTLY RESTORED

After several months' delay, the Dominion Government has at last tardily asserted its authority by restoring the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, pending the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on the legality of the action of the Railway Commission in abrogating it.

The delay was totally unwarranted in view of the fact that the Government, after hearing all the arguments of the railways, rejected the case against the Agreement in the summer of last year. No new arguments have since been advanced. The action which has now been taken, in a tentative way, is without doubt due to the very strong pressure which has been brought to bear at Ottawa by the Farmers' organizations, the Prairie Governments and other affected interests.

Until the temporary restoration becomes permanent, however, the threat to producers and the consuming public of Western Canada will not be past. The Supreme Court will decide on a point of law. It will determine whether the Railway Commission did or did not act illegally in abrogating the Agreement. But, whether the Commission acted legally or illegally, the right of the Government to overrule the Commission's decision, is unquestionable.

The Government must maintain its authority. The Crow's Nest Pass rates must be secured, permanently, for the people

of the West. And should the railways again venture openly to violate the public law of Canada by applying discriminatory rates, as they did after the restoration of the Agreement last summer, such lawbreaking must be suppressed with a stern hand.

* * *

One reason for the refusal of the League of Nations to intervene for the protection of Egypt against aggression, it is announced, was "the sentiment that the time has arrived in Europe when violence must be checked."

Apparently, however, not the form of violence which finds its expression in the enforcement of burdensome economic demands upon a weak state by the use of the superior military and naval force of a great power.

* * *

The greatest evil of the Geneva protocol is not the Japanese amendment. Whether that is in itself evil is debatable. The most serious objection to the protocol is its tendency to perpetuate the iniquities of the Treaty of Versailles. Canada should not endorse the protocol.

* * *

It is not surprising that any approach to submergence in a political party whose leaders are seeking to undermine the bases of the U. F. A. should prove irksome to U. F. A. representatives. It would be surprising if the case were otherwise.

* * *

For any initial mistake which may have been made by U. F. A. representatives following the Federal election of 1921, all of the members of the U. F. A. group are in a measure responsible.

* * *

UNPLEASANT PARALLELS

Discussing the recent action of the British Government in Egypt and the Sudan, H. N. Brailsford points out in the New Leader of London, England, that "there are three unpleasant parallels to this affair." Austria's demands on Serbia after the Sereievo murders, he declares, "seem by comparison gentle. Mussolini was more dramatic, but less grasping. The third precedent is what the Kaiser did in China when two German missionaries were murdered in 1897. He seized the port of Kiau-Chau. We, in effect, have taken the Sudan, with the waters of the Nile included."

There is apparently no immediate danger of war arising out of the Egyptian affair, as the Egyptians cannot effectively resist the British forces, and France, with covetous eyes on territory in Morocco, will prefer to make a deal with the British Government to secure a free hand in her own adventures, rather than to offer opposition. But the incident must give Canadians food for thought upon the dangers to which this country might at any time be exposed if the issue of peace or war for Canada could be determined by the action of a high-handed British Government, or a reckless Foreign Minister temporarily in charge of the destinies of his country.

* * *

The U. F. A. members who have withdrawn from the Progressive party caucus seem to have shown their desire to co-operate by fighting for the declared policies of the organized farmers with more than ordinary aggressiveness. This form of co-operation will doubtless prove acceptable to all members of the House of Commons who are interested in the advancement of these policies.

* * *

While the League of Nations was engaged in voting down China's application for a seat in the League Council, and in passing the protocol "outlawing" war, arms were being shipped to rival factions in the Chinese civil war from the territory of powers participating in the conference.

Possibilities of Light Railways as Aids to the Rural Communities of Alberta

Special Committee of U. F. A. Reports That Province Is Physically Adapted to Successful Operation of System, Not Having Facilities to Secure Information on Question of Immediate Feasibility

A short history of the use of light railways in the late war; a survey of the standard gauge railway situation in Canada; the suggested use of light railways as part of our distribution system; and a proposed system of taxation as an auxiliary to refunding of debt, were included in the report of the Special Committee on Light Railways, appointed by the Annual Convention in January, 1923, and presented to the 1924 Convention by C. S. Stevens, chairman of the committee. The committee included also C. Harris and T. W. Garde. Mr. Harris having been unable to give any assistance, the report had been prepared by the other members.

Arm of War Equipment

Dealing with the first of the four sections, the report says:

"Light railways as an important arm of war equipment date from the beginning of the late war. When we entered the war with Germany, we found her with a well devised plan, rapidly being put into execution, of light railways as the mainstay of their distribution system for supplying the battle front with men, munitions, and materials. Her railways were of 60 cm. gauge (2 feet), rails 40 lbs. to the yard, laid upon wooden ties.

"In the latter part of 1915, under the guiding hand of Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transportation, the systematic building of our light railways was initiated, forming the beginning of the link between rail head and the forward areas. As a really important factor in transportation and communications their influence was little felt until 1917. In the latter part of 1916, this part of the service passed from Sir Eric Geddes to J. Stewart, Vancouver, of a well known firm of railroad builders. Taking the army rank of general, his genius as a railroad builder in the short space of one year made light railways the one main connecting link between rail head and the reserve trenches. Their extent and their efficiency may be gauged by the fact that by the end of spring, 1918, troops could be run from the North Sea to the Swiss boundary without touching a standard gauge line, and as means of transporting men, and material, the motor lorrie, army mule, and marching troops in and out of the line practically disappeared by the autumn of 1918. The only difference between the enemy's lines and ours was that our rails were of 20 lb. instead of 40 lb., and our ties steel instead of wood. We adopted his gauge of 60 cm. (2 feet)."

Dealing with the standard gauge railway situation, the committee declare that in a country of such vast distances, standard gauge railways must be the main arteries of the distributing system. For the successful operation of these railways a population to produce goods for distribution is essential.

Mistaken Land Settlement Policy

"A mistaken policy of land settlement over four decades ago," continues the report, "is the cause of the present

Below are published the main features of the report of the Committee on Light Railways, presented at the last Annual Convention by C. S. Stevens, chairman of the committee. The subject is an important one, and the report will prove of very great interest, although, as the report points out, the committee was not in a position to secure information as to whether the Province is as yet sufficiently productive and densely populated to make the operation of a large system of light railways assured of success.

problem of rural transportation." With all the vast territory of Canada open for settlement, settlers were permitted to go to the furthestmost parts, and for over fifty years Canada had sought to build railways to these outposts of Empire. Railways had been built past vacant land capable of being the homes of millions.

Construction of railways had been in such disproportion to our population that Canada's railway mileage per unit of population far exceeded that of any other country in the world, with a resulting heavy burden of debt. The growth of railways in comparison to the population was shown in the following table:

Year	Railway Mileage	Population	Population Per One Mile Railway
1871	2,695	3,485,761	1923
1881	7,331	4,324,810	589
1891	13,838	4,833,239	349
1901	18,140	5,311,315	296
1911	25,400	7,206,643	283
1921	39,771	8,788,483	221

"The capital charges against our railways," the report continues, "reached, in 1921, the enormous sum of \$2,990,039,216, of which \$422,631,575 is a charge against Dominion Government Railways, and \$25,230,003 against Provincial Government railways.

"The average rate of interest covering the fifty year period (1871 to 1921) is 5 1/4 per cent. Canada's annual interest bill on railway bonds alone approximates \$162,085,667, or \$18.50 for every man, woman and child in the country."

Two Suggested Solutions

Two solutions for this problem are suggested. First, to stop building standard gauge railways until an increase in population will warrant extensions; or, second, to provide for outlying districts by some equally efficient but less expensive means of transportation. The first without the second would be grossly unfair to the people who had been encouraged to settle in remote districts.

The experience of one of the members of the committee (Mr. Stevens) for eleven years in the service of standard gauge railways, and during the late war in the light railway arm of the service, supported the suggestion of the feasibility of light railways as feeders or laterals to the standard gauge lines already in existence.

The committee had found that the

Buenos Aires and Great Southern Railway of the Argentine republic had adopted this plan in 1921, their power, trackage and rolling stock being ex-war material. They had been informed also of the existence of a similar system in Egypt. Questionnaires which had been sent to these railways had not been answered. They asked as to the desirability of the light railways as adjuncts to trunk lines, as to provision made for transfer, gradient, average cost per mile, exclusive of bridges, cost of maintenance, man-day per mile, cost of operation per ton mile; if the system had been self supporting, whether the Simplex gasoline tractor or the steam locomotive had been found most economical and serviceable, etc.

Comparative Costs

In comparing the capital, maintenance and operation charges of the two systems, the committee state:

"In building a standard gauge railway, the first thing is to run trial lines and finally a permanent line. This in itself is a heavy item of capital charges. Against this we place a mere nominal charge, as the lines would run on the road allowance. A second heavy item in standard gauge is the purchase of right-of-way. Against this we place a cipher, as the road allowance is owned by the Province.

"Standard gauge requires a road bed of 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches; light railways 2 feet. Standard gauge for economic operation should not exceed a gradient of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. Light railways can operate successfully on 3 per cent. gradient.

"Rails: Standard gauge 80 lbs. per yard, light railways 20 lbs. per yard. Ties: Standard gauge use wooden ties, the life of which is 9 to 13 years, according to the wood used and climatic conditions. Light railways use steel ties, which are practically indestructible."

Question of Immediate Feasibility Not Touched

The committee dealt only with the construction, maintenance and operation of light railways, not having facilities to secure information as to whether or not the Province was sufficiently productive and densely populated to make their operation a success. They believed the Province to be physically adapted for the successful operation of such a system.

Competent engineers should decide upon the type of power to be used.

A letter from D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the C. P. R., was quoted:

"The question of the construction of light narrow gauge railways is one to which we have in the past given considerable study, and decided to discard the idea as being impracticable.

"Among the reasons which led to this conclusion was (1) the difficulty of keeping them clear of snow during the winter, and (2) the excessive cost of transfer at junctional points from light

ear railways to standard gauge equipment."

To these conclusions the committee offer no comment, except to point out that a private company such as the C. P. R. would be obliged to purchase right-of-way. Transfer of grain could be made, they state, by running the light railway cars over the elevator scales. The difficulty of keeping the lines clear of snow was undoubtedly serious, but perhaps not insurmountable.

The committee propose that taxation as an auxiliary source of revenue for refunding of debts should be raised by railway districts, organized along lines similar to rural school districts.

In regard to management, the committee recommend a railway board subject to a responsible member of the Cabinet, but free of partisan influence.

Camrose Executive of U.F.A. Endorses Live Stock Pool

Also Ask That Steps Be Taken to Assure Fairness in Grading of Grain

United and practical support of the Alberta Livestock Pool was pledged by the annual meeting of the Camrose Local of the U. F. A. at a meeting on December 13th, following an address on the Pool by John Slattery. The meeting also appealed to the Alberta Wheat Pool to take action to prevent a recurrence of the losses to farmers accruing from the arbitrary raising of the standards of wheat grades. The opinion was expressed that a change in the Grain Act to provide for grading on milling values should not be pressed at the present time, "because, whatever merit this system may have in itself, we would still have to contend with boards, Government graders, etc., and we go on record as being in favor of letting the system stand, but do the business between producers and millers ourselves, as far as possible."

Reviewing the work of the Provincial Government, V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones, declared that the Government was always ready and willing to help co-operative enterprise, but that the salvation of the farmers lay in their own ability to master the problems that confronted them, through organized efforts. He urged them to study and apply the great ideals of co-operation.

W. T. Lucas discussed the differences between U. F. A. representatives, which, he said, were largely due to misunderstanding, and expressed a hope that the U. F. A. Annual Convention would clear up all differences.

AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS

The following agricultural publications are available for distribution by the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta: No. 1, Roughages for Wintering Pregnant Ewes; No. 2, Growing Sweet Clover; No. 3, Growing Registered Seed in Alberta; No. 4, Alfaswede Sweet Clover; No. 5, Potato Diseases; No. 6, Plows and Plowing; No. 7, The Production of Fall Pigs in Alberta; No. 8, Oats vs. Sunflower Silage for Fattening Steers; No. 9, The Use of Rope on the Farm. In addition to the foregoing the Department has issued Circular No. 2 on Howes' Alberta Flint Corn, and Circular No. 3 on Steer Feeding in Alberta. Research Bulletin No. 1, which is also now available, is entitled "The Nature and Practical Measurement of Frost Resistance in Winter Wheat."

Hectic Ebullition of Political Fever Will Not Do

Secretary of Bow River District Deals With Fundamental Principles of U. F. A., and Calls Upon Members to Get Behind Representative Who Has Courageously and Successfully Maintained Principles at Ottawa

BOW RIVER CONVENTION JAN. 19

To U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Locals,
Bow River Constituency:

The Annual Convention of the Bow River U. F. A. Constituency Association will be held at Nolan's Hall, Calgary, beginning at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 19th of January, 1925. The representation will be one delegate to every ten paid up members or majority fraction thereof.

Many important matters will be considered. A full delegation is very much to be desired.

Yours, very truly,
H. W. LEONARD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

"A mere intermittent and hectic ebullition of political fever at election time will not do," says H. W. Leonard, secretary of the Bow River Constituency Association in a letter to Locals in that constituency, urging wholehearted and continuous support of the idea of democratic economic group organization, "the cornerstone of our political faith." This is essential, he says, if this principle is to prevail and be a force in our political life.

"When we nominated and elected Mr. Garland," the letter continues, "he pledged himself to carry out and support the U. F. A. ideals in the national field to the best of his ability. He has done that with unswerving loyalty and conspicuous ability. His election was a splendid example of the ability of the rank and file of the organization, acting together, to select from among themselves a man of ample ability to place before the nation and Parliament the difficulties and the aspirations of the farmers. So far success has been the reward of the efforts of 1921.

Finances Must Be Strengthened

"On the other hand, as has been clearly pointed out by Mr. Irvine, the obligation of loyalty and support is reciprocal. There is a duty and obligation of loyalty and support to Mr. Garland from the rank and file of keeping the association in fighting trim at all times to meet any contingency that may arise, and this is not done until the finances of the association are built up to a reasonable strength. There is also the duty of loyalty and support from each member to the other members of the association. That, in fact, is the outstanding obligation. Can we not meet it? These two conditions confront us. They are: United we stand, or divided we fall. One of the two situations is inevitable. The crisis is here, now. The election, however it goes, will be only a result of what we do from now on.

"It goes without saying that if our representative did his part (and he did) we, the rank and file of the association, are pledged to support him and each other, not only with our votes at election time, but with the financial means to enable the organization to repeat the success of 1921. While we denigrate any attempt and will resist to the last any temptation to use money improperly, or allow it to be so used, it does take some

money to carry on any election campaign of the magnitude of a Federal constituency election, and we owe that support to our representative, whoever he may be. . . . The campaign of 1921 cost approximately \$3,000 and I feel safe in saying that the money was spent as economically and as effectively as it could have been. It will no doubt take about as much for the next campaign. In view of the fact that often the old parties spent from \$20,000 to even \$50,000 in a Federal constituency election the amount we spent is quite small."

Mr. Leonard asks that dues should be sent to Miss Bateman, Central Office, earmarked as Bow River dues. "All members of the U. F. A. and U.F.W.A. should pay dues to the Bow River U.F.A. Association because the whole U. F. A. is definitely in politics now as an organization and all members should stand by this policy loyally the same as in any other matter of U. F. A. concern."

"The toilers of the factories and the mines. The workers of the rivers and the seas, The heavy muscled hewers of the pine, At last must look to me, Aye, one and all. Without me armies fall and flags are furled, Without me kingdoms fall and empires fall; I am the master, for I feed the world."

"Are we that? Can we be that? We can if we stand by the U. F. A. organization all the way."

H. G. WELLS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"Since 1917 I have given much more of my waking life to the vision of a confederation of mankind than I have given to any other single interest or subject. I am not a supporter of the League of Nations in its present form, and I do not think that the League of Nations is ever likely to develop into an effective world confederation. It is much more likely to develop into a serious obstacle to such a confederation. The sooner now that it is scrapped and broken up, the better, I think, for mankind.

"I am hostile to the present League of Nations because I desire the Confederation of Mankind. I do not think that the obstructive possibilities of the existing League of Nations are sufficiently understood by liberal-minded people throughout the world. I do not think they realize how effectively it may be used as a consumer and waster of the creative energy that would otherwise carry us forward towards World Confederation.

"We had thought that the League of Nations would abolish diplomacy. We found it had merely added another piece, and a very ineffective piece at that, to the already crowded game upon the European board. That great Confederation of Mankind that we desired, that great peace with variety round and about the earth, cannot rise out of such a beginning. The League of Nations at Geneva is not even the germ of such a thing. Rather it is the instinctive effort of the old European order to stifle this creative idea at its birth by encrusting it in a tradition of futility and diplomatic methods."

News of the Organization

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information From Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Greatest Menace to Farmer's Success Is Own Indifference

President of Alexandra Constituency States Farmer's Fate Is in His Own Hands

"Kitscoty convention, otherwise known as the annual convention of the Alexandra U. F. A. Provincial Constituency Association, opened on December 20th with a slam of 36 below," writes Mrs. M. E. Graham, of Riverton, vice-president and official reporter of the association. "That's nothing in a good cause," she continues, "but some of us simply did not venture out. Consequently the attendance was smaller than formerly, but those of us who went thought it a decided success. Probably Riverton delegates travelled farthest—thirty miles facing the wind—which goes to prove that we are either 'fools' or there is something in this U. F. A. worth while. I am writing this for the members and delegates who found it impossible to be present."

Of the president, A. B. Wood, Mrs. Graham writes: "We thought he surpassed himself in his opening address, which is saying much, and when the time came we again re-elected him by acclamation. Our vice-president was also re-elected. She does not know so many in the constituency as she wants to, but we'll meet next year. The only new man on the board is Mr. Gaunt, a promising young man whom we'll know better in a year. We still have our old reliable Messrs. Ashworth, Tough and Gordon."

Among those present at the convention were A. F. Aitken, director for Battle River constituency; P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A.; Perren Baker, who dealt more particularly with his department, Education.

"The questions asked and answered by the various speakers," continues Mrs. Graham, "were probably the best indication of the importance and success of this convention. 'Why waste time and money teaching algebra when 99 per cent. of the pupils never make any practical use of it in after life?' 'Why should not one side of the road allowances be left in suitable condition for farmers for teaming on sleighs?' were two of them."

"Most of the resolutions will come before the Annual Convention. One of them, that was lost, was noteworthy: it suggested a rearrangement of the calendar, making thirteen months of four weeks each corresponding to the lunar months."

"I will close with the message to you from our president's address: 'It is indifference on the part of the farmers that is our greatest opposition to U.F.A. success.'"

APPROVE LIVESTOCK POOL

At the annual meeting of the Fort Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Shippers' Association, John Galloway moved and J. A. Larson seconded: "That we, as an association, approve of the principle of the Provincial Livestock Pool."

STATE WHAT DUES ARE FOR

Secretaries of Locals are asked to be sure to state, when remitting dues between now and the Convention, whether they are to be recorded at Central Office as 1924 or 1925 dues. Representation to the Annual Convention is based on the membership of the year preceding, and this information is desired in order that there may be no confusion as to the number of members for which Locals are entitled to representation.

This resolution was carried unanimously and the secretary instructed to transmit it to "The U. F. A." for publication.

In these days of co-operative effort, a short history of what has been done around Fort Saskatchewan may be of interest to some.

Beginnings in 1919

Early in 1919, the U. G. G. Ltd. sent Mr. Warr out to Fort Saskatchewan to address a meeting of farmers on co-operative shipping. Those present decided to give it a trial, and appointed a committee of five men to work out a plan suitable for this locality. This committee decided to commence shipping immediately, and appointed G. A. Cranston shipper. Mr. Cranston shipped

stock every week, and meanwhile the committee worked out a constitution, canvassed for members, and called an organization meeting, on June 28th, 1919.

The membership fee was \$5, and the money so collected was used to buy and install scales, erect a small office and some catch pens on a site adjoining the local C. N. R. stockyards. The site is leased from the C. N. R.

Mr. Cranston, who has been manager since the association commenced shipping, ships every Thursday. In rush seasons he ships cattle on Mondays in order to get the early sales in the week in Edmonton.

Most of the association's stock is shipped to Edmonton, but occasionally a car of hogs is billed through to the west or to Toronto. Practically all stock is sold by the U. G. G.

The membership has steadily increased till the association now has 184 members. The members are not required to sign a contract.

Million and Half Pounds in 1924

The shipments have increased every year, reaching approximately 1,500,000 lbs. in 1924. Since 1919, the association has shipped over six and a half million lbs. of stock. The association carries its own transit insurance.

R. HENNIG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Federal Constituencies' Advisory Committee to Meet on Jan. 19th

Chairman Advises That Principles of Organization Should Be Defined so Clearly That There Can Be No Misunderstanding—Committee Will Report to Annual Convention, the Final Authority in All U. F. A. Matters

To consider the Declaration of Principles of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, referred by the Annual U.F.A. Convention in January last to a Federal Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the various Federal Constituency Associations, a meeting of the Advisory Committee will be held on Monday, January 19th, 1925.

Announcement to this effect is made by John C. Buckley, M.L.A., chairman of the committee, in a circular letter to members of the body representing the Federal Constituencies. Mr. Buckley quotes the resolution passed by the Annual Convention of January, 1919, in which the principles of political action by the U. F. A. were clearly defined, and remarks that as the Declaration of Principles of the C. C. A. is at best only a program of ideas and opinions, it is of secondary importance, and that he is inclined to advise that the committee recommend against any action being taken in the matter.

Mr. Buckley says, with reference to the 1919 resolution: "I believe that the confusion in the minds of our membership grows out of lack of clear understanding of the basic principles enunciated in this resolution," and adds, "I am firmly convinced that when we meet we should be prepared to take some intelligent action looking to the defining of

these principles so fully and plainly that there can no longer be any occasion for misunderstanding of their meaning."

WEST EDMONTON CONVENTION JANUARY 19th

To the Secretaries of all Locals,
West Edmonton Constituency.

Dear Sir or Madam:

The regular annual meeting of delegates of the West Edmonton Independent Political Association will be held in the Labor Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, January 19th, 1925, beginning at 10 o'clock. Delegates will please see that they have the proper credentials. All Locals that have contributed to our association are entitled to at least one delegate. Any Local which has over thirty members and which has contributed over thirty dollars is entitled to two delegates.

This will likely be an important convention. It may be our last one as at present constituted owing to the redistribution of our present constituency, and it is hoped that all Locals will see that they have representatives present to assist in reorganizing.

To my mind we are approaching a very critical period in the political work of our organization and it is very advisable that the Locals send their very best thought to assist us in formulating our future plans.

Yours fraternally,

A. R. BROWN,
Westlock, Alta. Secretary.

U. F. O. SURVIVES BLUNDERS OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY POLITICIANS

(Continued from page 1)

political action as it may desire in the future. However, after the lesson that it has learned it is not likely that the U. F. O. will plunge into a political campaign until thoroughly prepared. But when it does take action, it will be U. F. O. action, and party men will not be permitted to lead the U. F. O. back into the mire of party politics and class government again.

U. F. O. HAS SURVIVED GREATEST CRISIS

Meanwhile the U. F. O. is sound and healthy. Its last Convention was one of the best in its history. There is no dissension in its ranks now about the proper basis of organization. They know from sad experience that the unity, strength, efficiency and permanence of their movement depend upon adhering to the economic interest as the basis. The U. F. O. has survived the greatest crisis that it is likely to experience and is on the road to greater development, while the Progressive party which threatened its existence is destined without the U. F. O. machinery to pass out at the next election.

Farmers Should Name Majority of Grain Standards Boards

Camrose District Executive Ask That 60 Per Cent. Be Nominated by Pools and Other Farmer Organizations

"Whereas, the present Grain Standards Board represents chiefly milling, exporting and other grain exchange interests, and,

"Whereas, the Provincial Wheat Pools of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba now control approximately 60 per cent. of the wheat grown and represent the growers;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we ask the U. F. A. organization to take all possible steps to so amend the Canada Grain Act that the above mentioned Wheat Pools and other farmer organizations be allowed 60 per cent. of the representation on the Grain Standards Board."

The above resolution was adopted at a meeting of the executive board of the Camrose U. F. A. District Association on December 8th. The board was also strongly of the opinion, states John Slattery, secretary, that elevators, terminals and mixing houses necessary for the complete handling of grain controlled by the Pool should be secured as soon as possible. The board went on record as endorsing the proposed Provincial Livestock Pool, and pledged itself to do everything possible to make the Pool a success.

Satisfaction with the progress made during the past year was expressed. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the secretary of the Alberta Federal group (H. E. Spencer, M.P.), asking that the group take action in the House of Commons by a protest against the raising of the wheat standards by the Standards Board, and call for a special inquiry to ascertain whether the grain was exported on the same grade standards as those on which it was purchased from the farmers.

Secretary of Dairy Pool Discusses Important Clause in Agreement

Contracts in Considerable Numbers Now Coming in—Large Central Meetings Are Being Arranged

Editor, "The U. F. A."

Since the Dairy Pool contracts were issued in the special issue of "The U. F. A." I have had several inquiries about it, some wanting information and some raising objections.

I might point out in the first place that this contract, as well as that of the other Pools, was prepared by McGillivray & Helman of Calgary, and J. E. Brownlee & Co. of the same place. Considerable work was also done on it by the Attorney-General's Department, and it was finally reviewed and some suggestions offered by Mr. Sapiro of Chicago. It represents the best legal and co-operative advice obtainable, and should be a fair and good document, giving powers to the permanent board that will provide them with all the chances possible to make the venture a success and give the producers all the freedom that can be had in this form of Pool.

Must Provide for Contingencies

The tendency of co-operative marketing institutions is more and more towards the elaborate contract which provides as far as humanly possible for all contingencies that could arise, and this is what the solicitor had in mind when framing the dairy contract.

After an institution the size and importance of the Dairy Pool in Alberta has been set up, it would be a disastrous blow to co-operative marketing to find, in the course of a year or so, a weak spot in the contract that would weaken or possibly wreck the organization.

The main clause to which we have received objections is clause 8 in the contract which reads:

"The Association reserves the right to notify and require the producer from time to time and in the absolute discretion of the Association, to deliver his product to the Association either in whole or in part as cream or fluid milk, and the producer covenants and agrees to deliver his milk and/or cream in accordance with such notice and requirement."

The Provisional Board in considering the different angles of the manufacturing and selling the dairy product, found that at the present time there are very few cheese factories operating, and consumers of cheese in Alberta are using Ontario cheese, thus losing the freight rate on all that is brought in from the east. No one could give a reason or advance an argument as to why Alberta could not at least manufacture enough for her own use and possibly export a considerable quantity.

Deeming it advisable to provide for the manufacture of this commodity, and thinking that this would in the future be one of the most important saleable products they were confronted with this possibility:

Supposing that a cheese factory was built and started operation in a certain district and it was found that after a time the volume of milk was not sufficient to maintain the factory economically, it would be advisable to discontinue the manufacture of cheese until the heavy summer run of milk started again.

Might Have Factory and Inadequate Supply

As the producer has agreed to deliver all his milk or cream, and the association has agreed to accept it, the Board might without this safeguard find itself forced to maintain a factory for making cheese and having only 15 or 20 men delivering milk.

One might also say that it leaves the producer open as well, as when the volume falls below the efficiency point the Board might require more producers in the neighborhood to deliver milk and thus make up the volume. This might be possible, with this exception, that the Board will be composed of elected farmers and must first, last and all the time, keep the interest of the producers at heart.

This could hardly be accomplished if they issued an order to force any producer to deliver his product as milk when he is equipped and desires to deliver cream.

The Wheat Pool Board have the privilege of requesting its producers to deliver their wheat at any time and place they might designate, but during the two years' operations I have not heard of this clause being enforced. As stated before, it is a clause inserted to provide for a contingency and might possibly never be used.

Contracts Coming In

We have had considerable interest displayed in the Dairy Pool and the contracts are starting to come in now. Several constituency associations have passed resolutions urging the Board to bring the Pool into being as soon as possible and a number of men and women both, have written in offering their services in the canvass for membership.

The districts have been mapped out and the boundaries and those in charge of each district will be published shortly.

It is the intention of the directors to organize their districts as far as possible this winter by holding large central meetings at points distributed throughout the country so that every one will have an opportunity to attend. The three Pools will unite for organization work when it can be accomplished, so it will be advisable for the U. F. A. organizations to communicate with the secretaries of all three Pools when a big meeting for any purpose is contemplated and time can be set apart for the discussion of co-operative marketing.

Negotiations are at present under way with the Executive Committee of the U.F.A. to have a time set apart on the Convention program in January for taking up this subject. The Boards of all three Pools will be represented so all the information available will be obtainable.

Any further inquiries will be welcome.

Yours truly,

R. A. VAN SLYKE,

Secretary, Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Limited.

COURSE FOR CREAMERY WORKERS

With the co-operation of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the University of Alberta has arranged a special course for creamery workers to be held at the university from January 5th to 24th inclusive, according to an announcement made by C. P. Marker, Professor of Dairying. Further information on this course may be obtained from Mr. Marker.

The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

A LETTER TO THE JUNIORS

To the Members of the Junior U. F. A.:
Dear Boys and Girls:

I feel it a great privilege to have been asked by our U. F. W. A. convener of Young People's Work, Mrs. Clarke Fraser, to write a few words to you in "The U. F. A."

It was delightful to meet two of your members this summer, doing organization work in our district, full of enthusiasm and "pep" which was generated at your last Junior Conference. They were even then looking forward to the conference of next year in anticipation of another wonderful time.

I have thought of them many times and each time I have also thought what a splendid thing it would be for our organization if that enthusiasm—God's priceless gift to youth—could be concentrated on the best things in life. There are so many "best" things—best games to play, best songs to sing, best books to read, best friends to make, best ideals to form—that it seems a pity that time should be wasted on things, good enough in themselves, but at most only second best.

It was a great pleasure to me to read the message of your vice-president, Miss Carson, in "The U. F. A." of October 1st, in which she called you up to higher ground in the matter of subjects for your programs for the winter. Of course I was especially delighted with her suggestion that you find a place for the study of legislation. As U. F. W. A. Provincial Convener of Laws I am especially interested in that subject, and I find that although there is a great ignorance of the laws under which "we live and move and have our being" there is at the same time a great demand for more knowledge concerning them. I can think of no subject that will be more worth while for you, as the future citizens and law givers of the Province, to study and consider.

I want also to convey to you the message that Central Office is intensely interested in each one of you; that we will be pleased to hear from you on any matter of interest to you, personally or to your Local, and that we will give the same our closest personal attention. Address all communications to Miss Bateman, Acting Secretary Junior Branch U. F. A., Central Office, Calgary.

Wishing each of you the happiest of holiday times, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH T. WYMAN,

First Vice-President and Convener of Laws, U. F. W. A.

SALESMANSHIP IN ORGANIZATION (By Carroll Way)

In these times salesmen command the highest pay of any of the salaried class, and successful manufacturers spend as much thought, time and expense on the selling of their goods as on the making. The farmers of Western Canada, too, are making an effort to sell their produce, instead of dumping it at the other fellow's price. The present, therefore, seems to be a good time to see exactly what

salesmanship is, and how we can use it in our work.

Successful salesmanship consists of getting your produce before the people who need it, in such a way that they will realize not only that they need it but that they cannot afford to be without it.

That is exactly what we must do with our Junior U. F. A. if we are to make it the great success it should be. We who are now members believe that the Juniors are the only hope for a successful farmers' organization, and that without organization the farmers' condition will continue to get worse.

What percentage of the western farmers are now in the organization? How can we get the rest? By selling our proposition to them. By showing them that we have something that is absolutely essential to their well-being, as farm young people; something that will make for success socially, physically and financially.

Every Member an Organizer

Every member of the Junior U. F. A. should be an organizer. Many do not know how to go about this work. Here is the way a good salesman works: First, he must have confidence in the article he is selling, and know that it is something he and his head office can guarantee. Then he must study it until he knows everything about it. He thinks of any objections he might make if someone else were trying to sell it to him, and finds out the answers that would convince him. Third, he discovers in what way the article will make the greatest appeal to the people that he has to deal with. He is careful to make no untrue or exaggerated statements. Last, but not least, he sells his article all the time. The smartest, most quick witted, and fluent salesman never got very far if he did not stay on the job all day and every day, no matter how discouraging things looked.

Apply these principles of salesmanship to your organizing work and you will find that it is not so hard after all. If you believe fully in your organization and know all there is to know about it, it will be easy to keep others interested and you will be surprised at the number who will sign up as members.

Let's each try to get a new member and let each Local organize another Local in a neighboring district before next June.

All set. Let's go!

EACH YEAR BETTER THAN LAST

"Each year better than the last one," is the aim of Granum U. F. W. A. Local, writes the secretary, Mrs. Amy Goeson, who adds that the Local is small but very enthusiastic. The monthly bulletins were read and found very useful; in addition, a number of papers were given by members on various topics. One afternoon was spent in raking up and burning weeds, etc., in the cemetery. The furnishing of a rest room in the village is another community undertaking of this Local, now nearly completed. "The running expenses will be heavy," says Mrs. Goeson, "but we are doing our best, and hope the rest room will be a

boon to all the women of the community." A good sum was realized by a sale of home cooking and other articles in November, when poppies were sold in aid of disabled war veterans.

SUNNYVALE HAS GOOD CASH BALANCE

Sunnyvale U. F. W. A. Local closed the year with a cash balance of over one hundred dollars. A picnic in July and a bazaar and concert in December were very enjoyable and profitable. At the annual meeting conveners were appointed on laws, education, health, immigration, marketing, social service, and young people's work.

FREELAND U. F. W. A. ORGANIZED

Freeland U. F. W. A. Local has been organized near Vanreana, in the West Edmonton Constituency, with Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Duncan McLean as officers. Mrs. W. H. Bailey was the organizer in charge.

MAINTAINED REST ROOM AT CASTOR

Upkeep of a rest room in the town of Castor cost the Castor U. F. W. A. Local approximately \$135 during the past year. This included papering, staining of woodwork, taxes, insurance, janitor fees, etc. At the annual meeting it was decided to hold a special meeting in the new year when an effort will be made to interest other women in the work of the organization.

News of the Alberta Livestock Pool

CENTRAL ALBERTA GETS BEHIND THE PROVINCIAL POOL

According to a letter received from J. B. C. Oldford, president of the Central Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, on motion of Harry Wallace and J. White, at a recent meeting of the executive of the association:

"Whereas, this executive of the Central Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association endorses most heartily the aims and objects of the Provisional Board of the Provincial Livestock Pool, in that the producer stands to benefit very materially;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this board recommend that our members get behind the Pool by both their influence and signatures."

A LESSON FROM THE POTATO GROWERS

(By W. F. Stevens)

William Johnson, in "The Country Gentleman" of December 20th, discusses the vicissitudes of the market for potatoes, the most variable of our field crops. Amongst a number of other facts he states that in 1921 the American potato growers realized \$397,000,000 for 361,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and in 1922 only \$263,000,000 for 454,000,000 bushels. In other words, an increase of 25 per cent. in the supply, resulted in a decrease of almost 50 per cent. in price and

a reduction in the total receipts of \$135,000,000.

The writer states that in the city of Chicago during the past five years, the price of potatoes has fluctuated \$1.34 per bushel; in Germany it fluctuated during the same period only 27c or less than one-fifth of that amount. Why the difference? The more careful cultivation which prevails in Germany doubtless accounts for a part of it, but the principal reason is that the Germans have learned to protect their potato growers against ruinous prices during the years of plenty, by diverting their surplus to factories devoted to the making of starch and a substitute for gasoline, also to evaporating plants; and their working people against extortion by drawing on the stocks thus accumulated, during seasons when a shortage takes place.

Alberta is still too new a country to adopt the methods of the Germans with respect to this crop. The same appears to be true of the United States also. In that country reliance is being placed on the formation of a national co-operative organization whose purpose it will be to improve shipping conditions and thereby facilitate shipments to more distant markets where a shortage may occur, to develop other uses to which a surplus can be put, but most of all to restrain potato growers from planting a large acreage in the year following a season of high prices.

The question is, to what extent can the experiences of the farmers of the United States be applied to the solution of the marketing problems of those in Alberta?

Tried and Proved Lines

The Wheat Pool has already succeeded in doing much for the growers of that cereal, and the Livestock Pool purposes doing the same for the producers of that commodity. The lines upon which they purpose working are those that have been tried and have proved to be practical and successful, namely:

- (1) To determine those markets in which the class of livestock produced in Alberta can be sold to the best advantage.
- (2) To ascertain the size, weight and quality of animals best suited to each market.
- (3) To sort and classify animals so as to be able to forward to each market the kind of animals best suited to it.
- (4) When deemed advisable to do so, to divert to the feed lots, animals of suitable age, type and quality for finishing purposes.
- (5) To encourage and supervise the finishing of animals on the farm to the end that the farmers shall get the full benefit of whatever merit their product possesses.
- (6) To seek new markets for Alberta livestock and to adopt new methods of marketing livestock and livestock products whenever they become more profitable than present methods are.

TO DISCUSS CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

At the last meeting of Lone Ridge Local it was arranged that the next meeting would be given over to a discussion of co-operative livestock marketing, and to have an address, if possible, from A. B. Claypool, M.L.A.

OVER HALF OF POPULATION RURAL

In Manitoba 57.1 per cent., Saskatchewan 71.1 per cent., and Alberta 62.1 per cent. of the population are actual residents on farms. Quite a number of people living in the urban centres also operate farms. For the whole of Canada, official figures show that 50.4 per cent. of the population are rural dwellers.

How the Bank Can Help the Farmer

THERE are scores of ways in which your Bank can help you — methods that will surprise you by their convenience and safety.

Take the sale of an animal. If it is a cash transaction, you can ask the purchaser to send you a marked cheque or your bank will attach a sight draft to the bill of lading.

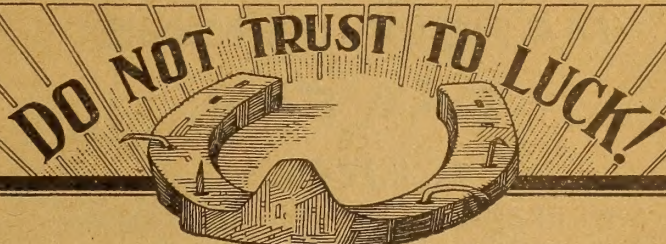
If it is a time sale, your banker will handle and collect the note.

Our Manager will be only too glad to outline to you the scores of ways in which he can serve.

Bank of Montreal

Established over 100 years.

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$700,000,000



Luck or Law

Luck at the best is a gambler's chance—the sport of circumstances, but the operation of law is certain. Are your interests protected by the Law of Life Insurance or depending on "Luck"?



19

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

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INVEST IN $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ DEMAND SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Issued in Denominations of \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$10,000. Payable on Demand.

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Co-operative Shipping

was introduced by United Grain Growers and has spread from Alberta all over the continent. Co-operative selling of cattle through the Pool is another forward step of the same kind, introduced to get for producers more money for their cattle, and now proved by experience to be successful.

Consign Your Cattle to



The Organized Farmer in Business.

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REGISTERED SEED FOR SALE

From the
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT SEED CLEANING PLANT
EDMONTON

The Following Prices for Wheat Are Set:

MARQUIS AND RUBY

1st generation—\$1.25 Bus. above the prevailing Edmonton street price for No. 1 Nor. at time of sale.

2nd generation ___80 cents above 4th generation ___50 cents above

3rd generation ___60 cents above Extra No. 1 ___30 cents above

All prices F.O.B. Plant.

Prices for Victory and Banner Oats not yet set, but those ordering now will be protected in order of application. Application will be returned if price does not suit applicant when set. Prices for Oats will be set at annual meeting of Alberta Seed Growers' Association, Calgary, January 20-23.

ANNUAL PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR

will be held

Calgary, January 20 to 23, 1925

During U. F. A. Convention

KEEN COMPETITION IN SEED GRAIN

Important Topics will be discussed at annual meeting of Alberta Seed Growers. Watch for Further Announcements as to Place of Seed Fair and Program.

May 1925 bring each of our Members a long step nearer to
Prosperity and Happiness

And closer to each other through

The Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.

Notes From the Wheat Pool Head Office

INITIAL PAYMENTS AT LOCAL POINTS

We wish to call particular attention to the important information given on page 16 of this issue on the initial payments which should be received by members from elevator agents.

URGE ACTION BY MUNICIPAL UNITS

Resolution from Bellis U. F. A. Local: "Whereas, to be most successful the Alberta Wheat Pool needs the support of every individual farmer in the Province.

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the Bellis U. F. A. Local No. 649, do hereby urge each municipal unit in the Province to sign up every ratepayer in this district in the Wheat Pool, with the ultimate end in view of 100 per cent. membership."

NEW PAMPHLETS BY C. C. A.

An important pamphlet on "Farmers' Indebtedness and Rural Credits", by A. E. Darby, who is in charge of the Research Department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has recently been issued, and a limited number of copies, price ten cents, may be obtained from Central Office.

Mr. Darby's pamphlet deals in part with the important amendment to the Bankruptcy Act proposed at the last session of Parliament.

The pamphlet on "The Canadian Banking System", written by John W. Ward, secretary of the Council, and published in November, 1922, has been revised and brought up to date. Copies of this pamphlet, price ten cents, may also be obtained in limited numbers at Central Office.

Conference Makes Recommendations

Winnipeg Joint Meeting Considers Various Phases of Farm Mortgage Question

Following a conference between representatives of Provincial Governments and Farmers' organizations and representatives of the Mortgage Loans Associations in Winnipeg on December 17th and 18th, a resolution was adopted setting forth the matters upon which the groups of interests were agreed. In an official statement issued at the close of the conference the opinion was expressed that an immediate reduction of interest could not be expected, according to the mortgage companies, but that "if conditions surrounding the mortgage business in the Western Provinces could be brought to approximately the conditions surrounding the same business in the eastern country, they, on their part, could see no reason why interest rates should not be lowered to the point which prevails in Eastern Canada, and steps are being taken by a committee representing both organizations toward a thorough study of the ways in which the desired result can be achieved."

The resolution adopted was as follows: Whereas, it is highly desirable, not only in the interest of agriculture but of the community as a whole that mortgage loans on western farms should be procurable at a lower rate than is now current, this conference, believing that the essential security on which the loans are made is ample to justify a reduction in the rate of interest, places itself on record as of the opinion that

the following would assist materially towards attaining of that end:

(1) That the payment of taxes should be regarded by farmers as their first financial obligation in each year and it should be the duty of the taxing authorities to exercise all diligence in the collection of taxes as far as possible in the current year.

(2) That municipalities and other taxing authorities, who, on the whole, have shown a real appreciation of the need for a reduction in taxation, should continue on a policy of strict economy with a view to further tax reductions.

(3) That the payment of the annual interest on first mortgages should be regarded as a very serious obligation, which should not be omitted except under most special circumstances, and never without consultation with the mortgage company.

(4) That while every possible effort should be made to improve the conditions and prospects of those already on the land, selected immigration be encouraged in order to bring into use the unoccupied lands already served by railways and other essential facilities.

(5) That the Government should refrain from legislation abrogating or diminishing reasonable contractual rights.

(6) That the Government should review carefully all existing or proposed legislation affecting mortgage security, eliminating all that should be eliminated, having in mind the general welfare of the community including borrowers and lenders.

(7) That, as it is recognized that lengthy, intricate and uncertain legal methods in the handling of mortgages are not beneficial to either borrower or lender, such legal methods should be made simple and inexpensive, and land titles and other fees for procedures connected with foreclosures, etc., should be reduced to a cost basis, thus protecting the borrowers' equity.

(8) We believe that if progress is made on these lines and in particular in the direction of a more general recognition of the obligations imposed by reasonable contract, the supply of money for mortgage investment will so increase that the rate of interest will inevitably decline.

(9) And further, the conference recognizes that, under the conditions now prevailing in this country, eight per cent. should be regarded as a maximum rate of interest except for small accounts, and that, as conditions become more similar to those prevailing in the older portions of Canada, the rate of interest should also approximate to that current in those older sections.

(10) And further, the agricultural representatives at this conference having represented that in their opinion there is a real demand for long term farm loans on the amortization plan, the mortgage association representatives agree to give full and sympathetic consideration to plans for lending on such basis.

MEDICINE HAT TO FORM PROVISIONAL BOARD

To Officers and Members:

The Provisional Board of the Medicine Hat Federal U. F. A. Association appointed by the Central Executive, request that the Locals if possible send a representative (one or more) to the Annual Convention to be held in Calgary, January 20th to 23rd, inclusive, 1925, as there will be a meeting of the delegates to form a Board for the reorganization of the new Medicine Hat Federal Constituency.

Also the secretary of the Locals to notify the undersigned secretary if there is a possibility of getting together a number of people in their community to hold a meeting, and if arrangements can be made to accommodate a speaker (if one can be secured) and transportation to next meeting place.

A prompt reply will be greatly appreciated.

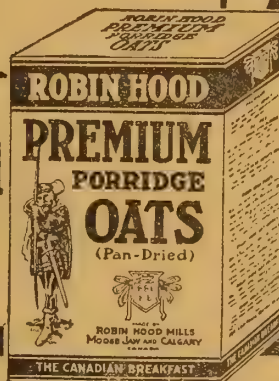
Yours very truly,
WINIFRED G. BAKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Medicine Hat, Alta.

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TO BE OF SERVICE to Western Canadian farmers and help to meet their needs in securing competent farm help, the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY will continue its farm help service during 1925 and will include in this service, as last year, the supply of women domestics and boys.

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Blank application forms and full information regarding the service may be obtained from any C.P.R. agent or from any of the officials listed below. THE SERVICE IS ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

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Department of Colonization and Development.

WINNIPEG—M. E. Thornton, Superintendent of Colonization.

T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent.

Canada Colonization Association.

SASKATOON—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent.

H. F. Komor, Special Colonization Agent.

REGINA—G. D. Brophy, District Passenger Agent.

CALGARY—T. O. F. Herzer, Assistant to Superintendent of Colonization.

EDMONTON—J. Miller, Land Agent.

VANCOUVER—H. J. Loughran, Land Agent.

H. C. P. Cresswell,
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We clean out the dockage and save you the freight charges you otherwise pay on this when you ship direct to the Head of the Lakes. This means a big saving on cars with heavy dockage.

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Interior Elevators at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Edmonton. Terminal Elevator at Port Arthur.

They are right up-to-date in machinery and methods and give you quick service in addition to the many advantages stated above.

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GOVERNMENT
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Grain Exchange
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In answering advertisers, please mention "The U. F. A."

Annual Convention of Credit Societies

Important Gathering in Calgary to Follow U. F. A. Convention

The annual convention of the Alberta Provincial Association of Co-operative Credit Societies will be opened in the sun-room of the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, at 2 p.m. on Friday, January 23, and will be continued on the following day. It is expected that delegates from all the societies will be present. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, Dr. H. M. Tory, of the University of Alberta, representatives of the banks, and H. A. Howard, of the Mortgage Loans Association, will speak. Ernest Bennion of Magrath, president, will be in the chair, and W. H. Caswell, inspector of credit societies in Alberta, will be present. Notices of the meeting have been issued by James Glenn of Sibbald, secretary.

A reduction of half of one per cent. on money loaned to the societies was made last year; and a further reduction promised by the banks.

U. F. A. POLITICAL ORGANIZATION Editor, "The U. F. A."

I noticed in "The U. F. A." issue of December 15th a letter written by Hector Mackenzie, president Victoria Federal Constituency Association, entitled "The U. F. A. Attempt at Political Organization", which contains statements which are obviously the result of misinformation and which, coming from a high official of one of our constituency associations, may lead to confusion.

That "Poor Effort"

Mr. Mackenzie writes: "To my mind we have made a very poor effort at efficient organization both Provincially and Federally, more especially the latter." As a result of the "poor effort" we succeeded in the last elections, in electing every Federal U. F. A. candidate and most of the Provincial ones and in defeating long established political party machinery supported by financial reserves far in excess of those raised by the U. F. A. constituency associations. The results scarcely bear out Mr. Mackenzie's statement.

It is true that we have apparently drifted (and we still seem to be drifting) since the elections, but I deny most emphatically that the results of last elections were "accidental." To my mind they were the hard-earned fruits of heroic efforts and sacrifice by our farm people, and while I deplore the apparent indifference and lack of interest in our organization, yet I am firmly of the opinion that when the moment comes the farmers of Alberta will rise to the occasion and duplicate their former successes and show to the world that we, in Alberta, have a united farm organization that cannot be torn asunder.

No Authority to Alter Fundamental Principles

As for the second paragraph, in which Mr. Mackenzie attacks an article written by President Wood in the November 1st issue I am sure Mr. Wood is quite capable of defending himself, but when Mr. Mackenzie asks "if the Provincial and Federal Constituency Associations are autonomous" and intimates that the U. F. A. Executive Board and Directors might have assisted the various constituency associations to finance themselves and keep up their efficiency, I am frankly astonished, because our constituency associations are autonomous insofar as the selecting, financing and electing the U. F. A. representatives are concerned, but they have never received, nor can they ever receive, powers to alter the fundamental principles upon which the U. F. A. stands, whether politically or industrially.

The Annual Convention, which is the supreme body on all questions affecting the U. F. A., delegated to the Locals in each constituency the power to set up political machinery and political organizations, and it is obviously ridiculous for Mr. Mackenzie to attempt to hold the U. F. A. Executive or Board responsible for the liabilities or activities of Locals in a constituency which voluntarily engaged in political action.

The Ultimate Authority

The proposal to hold a conference of the Federal members and the U. F. A. Executive for the purpose of settling the differences which have arisen between the U.F.A. members at Ottawa is all right as far as it goes, but the Annual Convention is the only body which has the authority to declare what policy our representatives shall follow and that, to my mind, is the only place where those differences can be satisfactorily settled or disposed of.

To one inference of Mr. Mackenzie's I must take serious and complete exception. He writes "If the so-called 'Ginger Group' of today are to consistently refuse to co-operate in the Federal House, how can they expect us of perhaps less intelligence to co-operate?"

Now, Mr. Editor, I have followed with rejoicing the courageous flight of the so-called "Ginger Group." I have read Hansard with care and studied the votes of the House and on this unquestioned evidence have come to the conclusion that the members in the "Ginger Group" and those others with whom they most readily find themselves able to co-operate, viz. Labor and Independent, are the type of representatives we believed we were electing and are proud to have.

Have Always Sought to Co-operate

As Mr. Garland pointed out in the discussion at East and West Calgary convention, the "Ginger Group" are the real U. F. A. group and they have never refused to co-operate (and Hansard proves that his statement is correct) with any other group or party in the House, irrespective of its name or policy, when the occasion offered, in the interests of those who sent them to Parliament. They are the men who have been loyal and steadfast to the principles on which they were elected, and who, rather than go back on those principles, broke away from the Progressives who, so far as we can learn, are rapidly developing a political party organization based on the old party system, a system that the people of Alberta so emphatically repudiated at the last general elections.

Must Draw Own Conclusions

We have only to pick up the papers of the day to learn to what lengths the leaders of the Progressives are willing to go to attain power. We read of what ex-Premier Drury is doing in Ontario and of how Mr. Forke speaks hopefully of the time when his "party" will lose its "agrarian" character, and we must draw our conclusions as to why certain of our U. F. A. members at Ottawa still remain with and attend the caucus of the Progressive party there.

It is all very well for Mr. Speakman to tell us that in order to properly represent us in Ottawa, he must attend the Progressive caucus, and that had the twelve U.F.A. members withdrawn they would have found themselves isolated and "ground into dust", but Hansard proves that those who did separate from said caucus have NOT been "ground into dust" but are very much alive, and I prefer to accept the word of Mr. Good of Brant, one of the very foremost among the farmer members at Ottawa, who says that "an independent aggressive minority group is unquestionably a stronger influence for progress than a party seeking office." That, Mr. Editor, is what we need, and what we have in the "Ginger Group"—an independent, aggressive minority group earnestly seeking through legislative means to improve conditions in this country.

More to Fear From Within Than From Without

The next elections will prove the testing time for the U. F. A., because for reason of our superior organization and the staunchness and loyalty of the greater part of our Federal members, tremendous pressure will be brought to bear, and powerful influences are now working, not only from without but from within the organization itself, for the purpose of tearing down what has taken years of effort to build up, and we have probably more to fear from those within, whether they be actuated by honest conviction or whether they are merely carping critics or disappointed office seekers.

I would urge that all our Locals, and as many of our members as can afford to do so, should subscribe to Hansard, the ver-

SERVICE

Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited

HEAD OFFICE : CALGARY**Branch Offices: WINNIPEG, MAN., VANCOUVER, B.C.****JOHN McFARLAND,**
President and Managing Director.**C. M. HALL,**
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The Canadian Pacific makes no appeal for business on any grounds but those of efficient service and fair charges.

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The Company believes it enjoys, and is entitled to, the good will and fair consideration of the Canadian public. It believes the Canadian Pacific is a matter of pride to every Canadian and that it is in the interest of every Canadian that the Canadian Pacific shall maintain its place as the premier transportation system of the world, which undoubtedly it will through its own intrinsic merits, policies and efforts.

Unquestionably, it is in the interests of the people of Canada, and of the nation, that the Canadian Pacific shall maintain its splendid financial standing through which has been built up world-wide confidence in the Dominion as an investment field. In this respect the interests of the Canadian Pacific and of the Canadian people are one.

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batim record of Parliament, thus ensuring to their members complete and accurate information on the splendid work of our real U. F. A. representatives, and so be in a position to come to the Annual Convention prepared to say, "We stand firmly by our principles and will support those representatives who adhere to them."

S. R. HOOPER,

Director, Acadia Federal Constituency,
Rowley, Alta.

P. S.—The Hansard verbatim reports of the debates in the House of Commons are sent out to subscribers daily during the sessions of Parliament. Anyone wishing to receive these reports should write the King's Printer, Ottawa, enclosing the annual subscription price of \$3. Any U. F. A. Local or member will find a subscription to the Hansard reports a good investment. Instead of the brief, and frequently obscure paragraphs on the work of our members which appear in the daily papers, he will through these reports gain accurate information upon what is going on in the realm of public affairs.

ALBERTA'S FINANCES

The series of articles on Alberta's finances by "A Private Member", will be resumed at an early date.

OFFICERS, EAST CALGARY FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY

Officers of the East Calgary U. F. A. Federal Constituency Association, elected at the recent annual convention of the association, are as follows: President, S. J. Ewing, Irricana; vice-president, Fred Brown, Acme; directors—Division 1, W. J. Moran, Kneehill Valley. Division 2, J. H. Smaltz, Beiseker. Division 3, H. W. Gothard, Ardenode. Division 4, G. C. Melendy,

Carseland; secretary, A. C. Scratch, Irricana; delegate at large, Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield.

STRAW FOR FEED

Editor, "The U. F. A."

If any of the Locals would like to get the information re straw for feed, around here the farmers have very large supplies and it could be obtained at the cost of baling and freight, as they'll burn it later on anyway.

Oat straw baled will cost around \$7 as the farmers would ask around \$3 per ton, while wheat straw is for the asking and would cost in baling around \$4 per ton. Applications may be sent to Peter Bahry or D. J. Prystash, U. F. A. Ukrainian Local, Mundare, Alta.

NEW PAMPHLET ON CREDIT REFORM

In the second of a series of pamphlets on "Purchasing Power and the World Problem", William Irvine, M.P., presents the case for credit reform in an exceptionally lucid way. The pamphlet, which has recently been issued, contains an analysis of the financial situation which has arisen since the close of the war, and prescribes a remedy. "The power of the financier", he states, "will not be easily broken. The strongest bond of slavery is popular ignorance regarding the subject of credit and credit-control."

Copies of the pamphlet, price five cents, may be obtained from the Dominion Labor Party, Labor Temple, Calgary. A considerable number of copies will be available to delegates and visitors to the U. F. A. Annual Convention.

Program of the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

Tuesday Afternoon

Ten minutes' organ recital; Annual Address of President of Junior Branch; Report of Canadian Council of Agriculture; Constitutional Amendments; Resolutions.

Tuesday Evening

8 p.m.—Five minutes' address by Rev. H. W. Avison; Resolutions.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 21st

"Organize", sung by the Convention; 9:30, Resolutions; 12:00 noon, Nominations for President, 1925.

Wednesday Afternoon

2 p.m.—Ten minutes' organ recital; ballot for President for 1925; nominations for Vice-president, ballot to follow immediately. Co-operative Marketing (reports and resolutions).

Wednesday Evening

Five minutes' address by Rev. H. W. Avison; 8 p.m., addresses by fraternal delegates; Resolutions.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 22nd

"O Canada", sung by Convention; Resolutions.

Thursday Afternoon

Ten minutes' organ recital; 2 p.m., nominees for Executive Committee will address Convention and ballot will follow immediately; 3 p.m., Political Matters; 5:30 p.m., election of Directors.

Thursday Evening

Five minutes' address by Rev. H. W. Avison; Resolutions.

Friday Morning, Jan. 23rd

"Organize", sung by Convention; 9:30 a.m., Resolutions.

Friday Afternoon

Ten minutes' organ recital; 2 p.m., Resolutions.

Friday Evening

8 p.m., Resolutions from U. F. W. A. Convention; Unfinished and New Business. "God Save the King."

The program of the Annual Convention, to be held in the Central Methodist Church, Calgary, one block from the U. F. A. Central Office, from January 20th to 23rd, inclusive, is printed below.

On Monday evening, January 19th, there will be a social evening with dancing in the Plaza, and on each evening of the Convention, if time permits, a short program of musical and instrumental selections, recitations, etc., will be arranged by the Entertainment Committee.

Nominations for Executive

In accordance with the usual practice, nominations for the Executive Committee are to be made in writing in a book specially provided for the purpose. The book will be kept at the Secretary's office and will be open to every delegate from the time the Convention opens on Tuesday morning to 5 p.m. on Wednesday. No nominations will be accepted after this hour. Only accredited delegates or officers of the Association are entitled to nomination.

Fraternal Delegates

Fraternal delegates from the U. F. O., U. F. M., Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and U. F. Q., and also from the Alberta Federation of Labor, Canadian Labor Party (Alberta branch), and G. W. V. A., and A. H. Tovell of the Hall Insurance Board, have been invited to address the Convention.

The program, which is subject to change, follows:

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 20th

9:30 a.m.—Official opening of Convention; "O Canada", sung by Convention; Invocation; Opening Address, His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Brett; Greetings, Premier Greenfield; Address of Welcome, Mayor Webster; election of Chairman of Convention; appointment of Committees on Credentials, Resolutions and Order of Business.

Annual Address of President; Annual Address of President of U. F. W. A.; Report of Board of Directors of U. F. A.; Financial Statement.

POULTRY

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from stock and eggs from Martin's best Dorcas matings; dame records 202 to 267; sires New York State Fair winners. Prices ranging from \$3 to \$10. Satisfactory or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, \$3.00. JERSEY Giant and Buff Orpington cockerels, \$5.00 up. Prize winners. Dr. Frith, Edmonton.

PUREBRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, cockerels and pullets, \$1.50 each; hens, \$1.00. Jesse Roberts, Sullivan Lake.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00 each, from 40 pound stock. A. E. Postans, Heath, Alberta.

SELLING BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Ontario Government bred to lay strain. Every bird from 200 egg hen or better. March hatched, \$2.50 each. J. H. Davison, Meadow Creek, Alta.

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels of fine laying quality. This season's cock of Fraser breeding. Barred Rocks exclusive, \$2.00 each. John Barnes, Bindloss, Alta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM Parks' pedigree 240 egg birds, trap-nested for over 30 years. Birds with their blood will make you smile at \$1.50 wheat, \$2.50 and \$4.00 each. Ten per cent. off for two or more. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kachel Bros., Huxley.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—I AM OFFERING for the first time in Alberta a few Dominion Government inspected and banded Barred Rock cockerels from my Record of Performance flock. Prices from \$7.50 to \$15 each. Pedigree furnished. I have also some choice cockerels from R.O.P. pens, some equally as good as the above but which were not eligible for banding this year. Prices from \$5 to \$10. Pedigrees furnished. My pen in the Ottawa Laying Contest this year stood fifth place amongst twenty Dominion-wide Barred Rock entries, and at the Lethbridge Contest my pen was third in the Barred Rocks and seventh in the whole Contest, averaging over 200 eggs per bird. Major H. G. L. Strange, Fenndale Farm, Fenn, Alberta.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, heavy laying strain. Price \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. P. C. Loree, Nanton, Alberta.

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TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, LOVE-birds, gold fish, dogs, supplies. E. S. Miller Bird Co., 315 Donald Street, Winnipeg.

KITTENS, PEDIGREE PERSIANS, ALL colors. Devonshire Cattery, Calgary.

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Address all correspondence to "The U. F.A." Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

HAY AND GRAIN

GOLDEN RAIN SEED OATS FOR SALE, \$1.00 per bushel, sacked. Peter Padberg, Sibbald, Alta.

OATS, TWENTIETH CENTURY, FOR sale—Car lots, Government tested 95 per cent.; commercially cleaned at elevator; 80 cents per bushel F.O.B. DeWinton. Samples sent. Chas. A. Hughes, DeWinton.

BALED HAY AND STRAW, OAT \$7.50, wheat \$5.50 per ton, F.O.B. Mundare, Alta. Car lots only. S. J. Nay, Mundare.

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YORKSHIRE MARCH BOARS, LONG, smooth, good boned ones. \$25.00, crated, F.O.B. Coronation. Papers included. Bearisto Bros., Coronation. Phone R711.

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of Alberta.

Notice Relative to Ap-
plications for Private
Bills.

All Petitions for Private Bills shall be in duplicate.

All Applications for Private Bills shall be advertised in four consecutive issues of the Alberta Gazette, also in four consecutive weekly issues in a newspaper published in English.

Every applicant for a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly ten days prior to the opening day of Session two copies of proposed Bill, Petitions in duplicate, accepted cheque made payable to the Provincial Treasurer for the sum of two hundred dollars if proposed Bill does not exceed ten pages, and statutory declaration of advertising in Alberta Gazette and Newspaper.

Full particulars regarding Private Bills may be had on application to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, or see Extract from Rules relating to Private Bills as published in the Alberta Gazette.

ROBT. A. ANDISON,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

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FISH, COLD LAKE TROUT, DRESSED, \$12, hundred pound box. Whitefish, \$9.50; Pickerel, \$8.50; Jackfish, \$6, at shipping point; cash with order. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta., care Bank Hochelaga.

FRESH FROZEN FISH

A fine assortment of Halibut, White Fish, Cod, Brills, Herring, etc., 100 lbs. \$13.50; 50 lbs. \$7.25. Write us for any kind you want. Calgary Fish Co., 1607 Eleventh Ave. West, Calgary.

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GARMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF all kinds cleaned or dyed. Price list and information upon request. Empire Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Ltd., 234-236 Twelfth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

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The initial payment you should receive from your Elevator Agent on waggon load lots is listed below according to the grade of your grain and your freight rate to Vancouver.

All settlements are made on the Vancouver basis whether your wheat is shipped East or West.

STUDY THIS LIST AND KNOW WHAT IS COMING TO YOU.

**Initial Payment Price List No. 3 for "Street Wheat"—1924-5.
Effective Sept. 1st, 1924.**

WAGGON LOAD LOTS

VANCOUVER RATES	22½c Rate	23½c Rate	24½c Rate	26c Rate	27c Rate	32c Rate	35c Rate	37c Rate	39c Rate	39½c Rate
One Nor. -----	81½	80½	80	79	78½	75½	74	72½	71½	71
Two Nor. -----	78½	77½	77	76	75½	72½	71	69½	68½	68
Three Nor. -----	73½	72½	72	71	70½	67½	66	64½	63½	63
No. 4 -----	65½	64½	64	63	62½	59½	58	56½	55½	55
No. 5 -----	58½	57½	57	56	55½	52½	51	49½	48½	48
No. 6 -----	52½	51½	51	50	49½	46½	45	43½	42½	42
Feed Wheat -----	46½	45½	45	44	43½	40½	39	37½	36½	36
One Durum -----	73½	72½	72	71	70½	67½	66	64½	63½	63
Two Durum -----	70½	69½	69	68	67½	64½	63	61½	60½	60
Three Durum -----	65½	64½	64	63	62½	59½	58	56½	55½	55
One Alta. Red -----	76½	75½	75	74	73½	70½	---	---	---	---
Two Alta. Red -----	73½	72½	72	71	70½	67½	---	---	---	---
Three Alta. Red -----	68½	67½	67	66	65½	62½	---	---	---	---
Tough One Nor. -----	73½	72½	72	71	70½	67½	66	64½	63½	63
Tough Two Nor. -----	70½	69½	69	68	67½	64½	63	61½	60½	60
Tough Three Nor. -----	67½	66½	66	65	64½	61½	60	58½	57½	57
Tough No. 4 -----	59½	58½	58	57	56½	53½	52	50½	49½	49
Tough No. 5 -----	52½	51½	51	50	49½	46½	45	43½	42½	42
Tough No. 6 -----	46½	45½	45	44	43½	40½	39	37½	36½	36
Tough Feed -----	39½	38½	38	37	36½	33½	32	30½	29½	29
Rej. One Nor. -----	73½	72½	72	71	70½	67½	66	64½	63½	63
Rej. Two Nor. -----	70½	69½	69	68	67½	64½	63	61½	60½	60
Rej. Three Nor. -----	65½	64½	64	63	62½	59½	58	56½	55½	55
Rej. No. 4 -----	57½	56½	56	55	54½	51½	50	48½	47½	47
Rej. No. 5 -----	51½	50½	50	49	48½	45½	44	42½	41½	41
Rej. No. 6 -----	45½	44½	44	43	42½	39½	38	36½	35½	35
Smutty 1 Nor. -----	71½	70½	70	69	68½	65½	64	62½	61½	61
Smutty 2 Nor. -----	68½	67½	67	66	65½	62½	61	59½	58½	58
Smutty 3 Nor. -----	63½	62½	62	61	60½	57½	56	54½	53½	53
Smutty 4 -----	55½	54½	54	53	52½	49½	48	46½	45½	45
Smutty 5 -----	49½	48½	48	47	46½	43½	42	40½	39½	39
Smutty 6 -----	43½	42½	42	41	40½	37½	36	34½	33½	33

Tough Smuttys 17c under Straight Grade.

Tough Rejecteds 15c under Straight Grade.

Damp Wheat 6c under Tough Grades.

To determine the net amount of your initial payment on.

CAR LOAD LOTS

Deduct from the figures given below the amount of your freight per bushel and any charges you incur in loading, such as Elevator handling charge, 1½c per bushel, Elevator service charge, ¾c per bushel, demurrage, etc.

One Nor. -----	1.00	Tough 1 Nor. -----	.92	No. 1 Alta. Red -----	.95	Smutty 1 Nor. -----	.90
Two Nor. -----	.97	Tough 2 Nor. -----	.89	No. 2 Alta. Red -----	.92	Smutty 2 Nor. -----	.87
Three Nor. -----	.92	Tough 3 Nor. -----	.86	No. 3 Alta. Red -----	.87	Smutty 3 Nor. -----	.82
No. 4 -----	.85	Tough No. 4 -----	.79			Smutty No. 4 -----	.75
No. 5 -----	.78	Tough No. 5 -----	.72			Smutty No. 5 -----	.69
No. 6 -----	.72	Tough No. 6 -----	.66			Smutty No. 6 -----	.63
Feed -----	.66	Tough Feed -----	.59				
No. 1 Durum -----	.92	Rej. 1 Nor. -----	.92				
No. 2 Durum -----	.89	Rej. 2 Nor. -----	.89				
No. 3 Durum -----	.84	Rej. 3 Nor. -----	.84				
		Rej. No. 4 -----	.77				
		Rej. No. 5 -----	.71				
		Rej. No. 6 -----	.65				

Tough Smuttys 17c and Tough Rejecteds 15c under Straight Grades.

Damp Wheat 6c under Tough Grades.

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS LIMITED